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ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u></u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 558,171	\$ 6,732,601
Loans receivable - third parties, net of allowance for loan losses of \$3,778,506 and \$2,197,571 at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	139,448,018	137,602,481
Loans receivable - related parties, net of allowance for loan losses of \$10,882 and \$11,137 at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	1,077,269	1,102,593
Interest and fee receivable	1,550,038	673,626
Cost method investment	3,762,624	3,851,071
Property and equipment, net	110,996	116,298
Intangible asset	55,848	-
Deferred tax assets	431,670	243,440
Amount due from a related party	-	1,653,839
Other assets	781,203	374,387
Total Assets	<u>\$ 147,775,837</u>	<u>\$152,350,336</u>
LIABILITIES AND INVESTORS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Short-term bank loans	\$ 5,267,673	\$ -
Loans from a cost investment investee	15,050,494	15,404,285
Secured loan	15,020,393	24,739,282
Dividends payable	-	6,623,843
Taxes payable	1,181,608	1,235,241
Other current liabilities	578,393	977,831
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 37,098,561</u>	<u>\$ 48,980,482</u>
Investors' Equity		
Common Stock (par value \$0.00000005 per share, 20,000,000 shares authorized; 20,000,000 and 20,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively)	\$ 1	\$ 1
Additional paid-in capital	94,723,963	94,723,963
Statutory reserves	4,667,254	4,667,254
Retained earnings	15,915,075	6,064,526
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,629,017)	(2,085,890)
Total Investors' Equity	<u>110,677,276</u>	<u>103,369,854</u>
Total Liabilities and Investors' Equity	<u>\$ 147,775,837</u>	<u>\$152,350,336</u>

See notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

Certain of the assets of the VIEs can be used only to settle obligations of the consolidated VIEs. Conversely, liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating these VIEs do not represent additional claims on the Company's general assets.

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For The Three Months Ended June 30,		For The Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
			(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Interest income				
Interests and fees on loans	\$ 9,160,497	\$ 7,302,870	\$ 17,773,045	\$12,999,166
Interests and fees on loans-related parties	60,963	232,254	112,225	766,424
Interests on deposits with banks	561	408	2,837	1,816
Total interest and fee income	9,222,021	7,535,532	17,888,107	13,767,406
Interest expense				
Interest expenses on short-term bank loans	(133,582)	(90,660)	(258,201)	(225,822)
Interest expenses and fees on secured loan	(526,562)	(622,677)	(1,250,064)	(1,107,508)
	-	(213,723)		
Interest expenses on loans from a cost investment investee	(469,462)	-	(933,239)	(283,624)
Total interest expense	(1,129,606)	(927,060)	(2,441,504)	(1,616,955)
Provision for loan losses	140,342	(523,901)	(1,657,123)	(501,888)
Net Interest Income	8,232,757	6,084,571	13,789,480	11,648,563
Non-interest income	-	-	95	13,393
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee surcharge	(239,861)	(170,632)	(473,499)	(300,987)
Business taxes and surcharge	(202,446)	(420,899)	(573,921)	(770,968)
Other operating expenses	(357,107)	(1,125,558)	(701,845)	(1,519,105)
Total non-interest expense	(799,414)	(1,717,089)	(1,749,265)	(2,591,060)
Income Before Tax	7,433,343	4,367,482	12,040,310	9,070,896
Income tax expense	(1,271,089)	(644,251)	(2,189,761)	(1,507,805)
Net Income	\$ 6,162,254	\$ 3,723,231	\$ 9,850,549	\$ 7,563,091
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,264,518)	202,716	(2,543,127)	638,171
Comprehensive Income	\$ 2,897,736	\$ 3,925,947	\$ 7,307,422	\$ 8,201,262
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Earnings per share – Basic and diluted	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.38

See notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For The Six Months Ended June
30,

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 9,850,549	\$ 7,563,091
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	18,538	21,378
Amortization	963	-
Deferred tax benefit	(196,858)	(104,640)
Provisions for loan losses	1,657,123	501,888
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest and fee receivable	(907,082)	(226,599)
Amount due from a related party	1,641,499	-
Other assets	(406,989)	(34,147)
Taxes payable	(25,803)	(927,165)
Other current liabilities	(383,065)	391,303
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>11,248,816</u>	<u>7,171,960</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Originated loans disbursement	(161,099,089)	(102,880,588)
Repayment of loans from customers	154,358,236	93,630,422
Purchase of property and equipment	(15,866)	(151,325)
Purchase of intangible asset	(57,768)	-
Payment for a cost method investment	-	(4,068,746)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(6,814,428)</u>	<u>(13,440,942)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from short-term bank borrowings	5,351,273	5,706,292
Repayment of short-term bank borrowings	-	(11,417,606)
Proceeds from secured loan	-	9,956,278
Repayment of secured loan	(9,303,756)	-
Proceeds from loans from a cost investment investee	-	8,127,443
Payments of dividends	(6,574,421)	(5,725,461)
Net Cash (Used in)/ Provided by Financing Activities	<u>(10,526,904)</u>	<u>6,646,946</u>
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(81,914)	7,623
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(6,174,430)	385,587
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	6,732,601	116,132
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	<u>\$ 558,171</u>	<u>\$ 501,719</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for interest expense	\$ 2,453,549	\$ 1,477,795
Cash paid for income tax	<u>\$ 1,195,981</u>	<u>\$ 2,140,747</u>

See notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Adrie Global Holdings Limited (“ADRIE,” and together with its subsidiaries and variable interest entity (“VIE”) the “Company”), was incorporated under the laws of British Virgin Islands on November 19, 2015. The Company, through its subsidiaries and VIE engages in the business of providing loan facilities to micro, small and medium sized enterprises and sole proprietors in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (“Xinjiang Province”) of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”).

On February 11, 2015, ADRIE incorporated China Feng Hui Financial Holding Group Co., Limited (“Feng Hui Holding”) in Hong Kong with registered capital of HKD 1. Feng Hui Holding operates through two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Xinjiang Feng Hui Jing Kai Direct Lending Limited (“Jing Kai”) and Feng Hui Ding Xin (Beijing) Financial Consulting Co., Limited (“Ding Xin”).

On May 14, 2015, Feng Hui Holdings established Jing Kai under the laws of the PRC with registered capital of \$80,000,000. Feng Hui Holding has no operations of its own to date.

On May 20, 2015, Feng Hui Holding established Ding Xin with registered capital of \$1,000,000. Ding Xin is engaged in the business of financial consulting services.

Urumqi Feng Hui Direct Lending Limited (“Feng Hui”) is a company established under the laws of the PRC on June 12, 2009, and its investors as of June 30, 2016 consisted of nine PRC companies and seven PRC individuals. Feng Hui is a microcredit company primarily engaged in providing direct loan services to small-to-medium sized enterprises, farmers and individuals in Xinjiang Province, PRC.

In accordance with US GAAP, the primary beneficiary of a VIE is the variable interest holder (e.g., a contractual counterparty or capital provider) deemed to have the controlling financial interest(s) in the VIE. The primary beneficiary is the reporting entity (or member of a related party group) that has both of the following characteristics:

- a) The power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and
- b) The obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Currently, Feng Hui is consolidated as a VIE of Ding Xin by a series of VIE Agreements with Ding Xin.

Contractual Arrangements between Ding Xin, Feng Hui, and Feng Hui’s Shareholders

On July 16, 2015, Ding Xin, Feng Hui and/or Feng Hui’s shareholders have executed the following agreements and instruments, pursuant to which China Lending Group, through its subsidiary Ding Xin, controls Feng Hui: Share Pledge Agreement, Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, Exclusive Option Agreement and Power of Attorney (“VIE Agreements”). Each of the VIE Agreements is described below, and became effective upon their execution therein.

Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement

Pursuant to the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement between Feng Hui and Ding Xin, Ding Xin provides Feng Hui with comprehensive business support, technical services and consulting services relating to its day-to-day business operations and management, on an exclusive basis.

For services rendered to Feng Hui by Ding Xin under this agreement, Ding Xin is entitled to collect a service fee calculated based on the complexity, required time, contents and commercial value of the consulting services

provided by Ding Xin. Ding Xin will calculate and sum up the service fees and correspondingly issue a notice to Feng Hui. Feng Hui will pay such service fees to the bank accounts as designated by Ding Xin within 10 working days from the receipt of such notice.

The Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement shall remain in effect for five years unless it is terminated by Ding Xin at its discretion with 30-days prior notice. Feng Hui does not have the right to terminate the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement unilaterally. Ding Xin may at its discretion unilaterally extend the term of the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement. This agreement grants Ding Xin the position as the primary beneficiary who is entitled to absorb losses or to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to Feng Hui.

Share Pledge Agreement

Under the Share Pledge Agreement between the Feng Hui shareholders and Ding Xin, the 16 Feng Hui shareholders pledged all of their equity interests in Feng Hui to Ding Xin to guarantee the secured indebtedness caused by failure of performance of Feng Hui's and the Feng Hui shareholders' obligations under the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, Exclusive Option Agreement and Power of Attorney. Under the terms of the Share Pledge Agreement, any dividend or bonus received by Feng Hui in respect of the Pledged Equity shall be deposited into an account designated by Ding Xin. The Feng Hui shareholders also agreed that upon occurrence of any event of default, as set forth in the Share Pledge Agreement, Ding Xin is entitled to dispose of the pledged equity interest in accordance with applicable PRC laws. The Feng Hui shareholders further agreed not to dispose of the pledged equity interests or take any actions that would prejudice Ding Xin's interest.

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The Share Pledge Agreement shall be effective until all obligations under the other VIE Agreements have been performed by Feng Hui, when the VIE Agreements are terminated or when the secured indebtedness has been satisfied in full. Under the terms of the agreement, in the event that Feng Hui or its investors breach their respective contractual obligations under the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, Ding Xin, as pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including, but not limited to, the right to collect dividends generated by the pledged equity interests and absorbs expected losses. This agreement grants Ding Xin the position as the primary beneficiary who is entitled to absorb losses or to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to Feng Hui.

Exclusive Option Agreement

Under the Exclusive Option Agreement, the Feng Hui shareholders irrevocably granted Ding Xin (or its designee) an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under PRC law, once or at multiple times, at any time, part or all of their equity interests in Feng Hui. The option price is equal to the lowest price permissible by PRC laws.

The Exclusive Option Agreement will remain effective for a term of five years and may be renewed at Ding Xin's discretion.

Power of Attorney

Under the Power of Attorney, each Feng Hui shareholder authorized Ding Xin to act on the shareholder's behalf as his, her or its exclusive agent and attorney with respect to all rights as a shareholder of Feng Hui, under PRC laws and the Articles of Association of Feng Hui, including but not limited to attending shareholder meetings and voting to approve the sale or transfer or pledge or disposition of shares in part or in whole or to designate and appoint the legal representative, directors, and supervisors of Feng Hui. When Ding Xin executes such shareholders' rights, it should obtain all the current Ding Xin directors' approval by the resolution of board of directors.

The Power of Attorney shall be continuously valid with respect to each Feng Hui shareholder from the date of execution of the Power of Attorney, so long as such Feng Hui shareholder is a shareholder of Feng Hui. Ding Xin is entitled to terminate the Power of Attorney unilaterally at its discretion by the written notice to Feng Hui.

The effective period of the VIE agreements is from July 16, 2015 to July 15, 2020. The VIE agreements can be renewed by written confirmation by Ding Xin to Feng Hui before their expiration. The extension length can be decided by Ding Xin solely. Once renewed, all the aforesaid agreed terms shall be unconditionally accepted by Feng Hui. Each VIE agreement can only be terminated if all parties thereto agree in writing to terminate the VIE agreement or if Ding Xin delivers to Feng Hui a notice of termination at least 30 days in advance of the termination effective date. Feng Hui has no right to terminate the VIE agreements unilaterally. Under this agreement, Ding Xin processes the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the Feng Hui's economic performance.

Upon a series of VIE Agreements, currently, substantially all of ADRIE's consolidated assets are held, and its consolidated revenues and income are generated, by Feng Hui, its consolidated variable interest entity that is controlled by contractual arrangements. Feng Hui is based in Urumqi, the capital city and business hub of Xinjiang Province, and most of Feng Hui's lending activities are to enterprises and individual proprietors based there. The consolidated VIE's assets may be used as collateral for the VIE's obligation and the creditors of consolidated VIE have no recourse to the general credit of the primary beneficiary.

As of June 30, 2016, the group structure of Adrie Group is as follow:



ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016

Unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 included ADRIE, Feng Hui Holding, Jin Kai, Ding Xin and Feng Hui. The unaudited balance sheets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the unaudited statements of income and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were retrospectively adjusted to furnish comparative information, and included Feng Hui Holding, Jin Kai, Ding Xin and Feng Hui. ADRIE recognized the acquired entities' assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts in the accounts of the acquired entities at the date of the capital transaction under common control. After the completion of the capital transactions, the group mainly conducts business through Feng Hui.

Merger acquisition

On January 11, 2016, Adrie Global Holdings Limited, the shareholders of Adrie Global Holdings Limited, Li Jingping, as representative of the shareholders of Adrie Global Holdings Limited, DT Asia Investments Limited ("DT Asia") and DeTiger Holdings Limited, as the representative of the shareholders of DT Asia, entered into a Share Exchange Agreement pursuant to which, among other things and subject to the terms and conditions contained therein, DT Asia will effect an acquisition of Adrie Global Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries by acquiring from the shareholders of Adrie Global Holdings Limited, all outstanding interests of Adrie Global Holdings Limited. In exchange for all of the shares of Adrie Global Holdings Limited, DT Asia will issue 20 million ordinary shares, with eight million of such shares (the "Escrow Shares") being held in escrow and subject to forfeiture (1) should the post-combination company fail after the closing to meet certain minimum financial performance targets or (2) as a result of indemnification claims by DT Asia. One-third of the Escrow Shares shall be released upon the post-combination company obtaining certain specified adjusted consolidated net income targets in each of the calendar years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Immediately following the closing of the exchange, the board of directors of the post-combination company will consist of five directors, three of whom shall be designated by Adrie Global Holdings Limited and two shall be designated by DT Asia. The exchange will be accounted for as a "reverse acquisition" since, immediately following completion of the transaction, the shareholders of Adrie Global Holdings Limited immediately prior to the exchange will have effective control of Adrie Global Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries, the post-combination company, through its 81.6% ownership interest in the combined entity, assuming no further share redemptions following the DT Asia special meeting of shareholders held on March 31, 2016, described below (or 87.4%, in the event of 1,604,406 shares redemptions), and its designation of all of the senior executive positions. For accounting purposes, Adrie Global Holdings Limited will be deemed to be the accounting acquirer in the transaction and, consequently, the transaction will be treated as a recapitalization of Adrie Global Holdings Limited (i.e., a capital transaction involving the issuance of shares by DT Asia for the shares of Adrie Global Holdings Limited). Accordingly, the consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations of Adrie Global Holdings Limited will become the historical financial statements of Adrie Global Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries, and DT Asia's assets, liabilities and results of operations will be consolidated with Adrie Global Holdings Limited beginning on the acquisition date. No step-up in basis or intangible assets or goodwill will be recorded in this transaction.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and VIE are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

The interim financial information as of June 30, 2016 and for six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 have been prepared without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and pursuant to Regulation S-X. Certain information and footnote disclosures, which are normally included in

annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, have been omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. The interim consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto, included in the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present a fair presentation of the Company's financial position as of June 30, 2016, its results of operations and its cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, as applicable, have been made. The unaudited interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full fiscal year or any future periods.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its VIE and subsidiaries, including the wholly-foreign owned enterprises ("WFOEs").

All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less, which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use the Company maintained accounts at banks and have not experienced any losses from such concentrations.

Loans receivable, net

Loans receivable primarily represent loan amount due from customers. Loans receivable are recorded at unpaid principal balances and allowance that reflects the Company's best estimate of the amounts that will not be collected. The loans receivable portfolio consists of corporate loans and personal loans (See Note 4).

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016

Allowance for loan losses

The allowance for loan losses is increased by charges to income and decreased by charge offs (net of recoveries). Recoveries represent subsequent collection of amounts previously charged-off. The increase in allowance for loan losses is the netting effect of “reversal” and “provision” for both business and personal loans. If the ending balance of the allowance for loan losses after any charge offs (net of recoveries) is less than the beginning balance, it will be recorded as a “reversal”; if it is larger, it will be recorded as a “provision” in the allowance for loan loss. The netting amount of the “reversal” and the “provision” is presented in the statements of income and comprehensive income

The Company recognizes a charge-off when management determines that full repayment of a loan is not probable. The primary factor in making that determination is the potential outcome of a lawsuit against the delinquent debtor. The Company will recognize a charge-off when the Company loses contact with the delinquent borrower for more than nine months or when the court rules against the Company to seize the collateral asset of the delinquent debt from either the guarantor or borrower. In addition, when the recoverability of the delinquent debt is highly unlikely, the senior management team will go through a stringent procedure to approve a charge-off.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level believed to be reasonable by management to absorb probable losses inherent in the portfolio as of each balance sheet date. The allowance is based on factors such as the size and current risk characteristics of the portfolio, an assessment of individual loans and actual loss, delinquency, and/or risk rating record within the portfolio (Note 5). The Company evaluates its allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis or more often as necessary.

Interest and fee receivable

Interest and fee receivable are accrued and credited to income as earned but not received. The Company determines a loan past due status by the number of days that have elapsed since a borrower has failed to make a contractual interest or principal payment. Accrual of interest is generally discontinued when either (i) reasonable doubt exists as to the full, timely collection of interest or principal or (ii) when a loan interest or principal becomes past due by more than 90 days. Additionally, any previously accrued but uncollected interest is reversed. Subsequent recognition of income occurs only to the extent payment is received, subject to management’s assessment of the collectability of the remaining interest and principal. Loans are generally restored to an accrual status when it is no longer delinquent and collectability of interest and principal is no longer in doubt and past due interest is recognized at that time.

Cost method investment

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Subtopic 325-20, “Investments-Other: Cost Method Investments” (“ASC 325-20”), the Company carries the cost method investments at cost and only adjusts for other-than-temporary impairment and distributions of earnings. Management regularly evaluates the impairment of the cost method investments based on performance and financial position of the investee as well as other evidence of market value. Such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reviewing the investee’s cash position, recent financing, projected and historical financial performance, cash flow forecasts and financing needs.

Property and equipment

The property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets with 5% salvage value. Estimated useful lives of property and equipment are stated in Note 7.

The Company eliminates the cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise retired from the accounts and includes any gain or loss in the statement of income. The Company charges maintenance, repairs and minor renewals directly to expenses as incurred; major additions and betterment to equipment are capitalized.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company applies the provisions of ASC No. 360 Subtopic 10, "Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("ASC 360-10") issued by the FASB. ASC 360-10 requires that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable through the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. Whenever any such impairment exists, an impairment loss will be recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value.

The Company tests long-lived assets, including property and equipment and finite lived intangible assets, for impairment at least annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or when circumstances indicate that the net carrying amount is greater than its fair value. Assets are grouped and evaluated at the lowest level for their identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. The Company considers historical performance and future estimated results in its evaluation of potential impairment and then compares the carrying amount of the asset to the future estimated cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds estimated expected undiscounted future cash flows, the Company measures the amount of impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value. The estimation of fair value is generally measured by discounting expected future cash flows as the rate the Company utilizes to evaluate potential investments. The Company estimates fair value based on the information available in making whatever estimates, judgments and projections are considered necessary. There were no impairment losses in the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016

Fair values of financial instruments

ASC Topic 825, “Financial Instruments” (“Topic 825”), requires disclosure of fair value information of financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheets, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. Topic 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial assets and liabilities from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instruments.

Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, financial instruments of the Company were primarily comprised of cash, loans receivable, accrued interest receivables, cost method investment, other receivables, short-term bank loans, secured loans and loans from a cost investment investee, deposits payables and accrued expenses, which were carried at cost on the balance sheets, and carrying amounts approximated their fair values because of their generally short maturities.

Foreign currency translation and transactions

The reporting currency of the Company is United States Dollars (“\$”), which is also the Company’s functional currency. The PRC subsidiaries and VIE maintain their books and records in its local currency, the Renminbi Yuan (“RMB”), which is their functional currencies as being the primary currency of the economic environment in which these entities operate.

Transactions in foreign currencies other than functional currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of transaction. Any differences between the initially recorded amount and the settlement amount are recorded as a gain or loss on foreign currency transaction in the statements of income. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any differences are taken to profit or loss as a gain or loss on foreign currency translation in the statements of income.

In accordance with ASC Topic 830, “Foreign Currency Matters,” the Company translated the assets and liabilities into US dollars using the rate of exchange prevailing at the applicable balance sheet date and the statements of income and cash flows are translated at an average rate during the reporting period, as set forth in the following tables. Adjustments resulting from the translation are recorded in investors’ equity as part of accumulated other comprehensive income.

	June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Balance sheet items, except for equity accounts	6.6443	6.4917

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Items in the statements of income and comprehensive income, and statements of cash flows	6.5364	6.1254

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, management reviews these estimates using the currently available information. Changes in facts and circumstances may cause the Company to revise its estimates. Significant accounting estimates reflected in the financial statements include: (i) the allowance for loan losses; (ii) accrual of estimated liabilities; (iii) contingencies and litigation; and (iv) deferred tax liabilities and assets.

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Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, service has been performed, the price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured, on the following:

- 1) Interest income on loans. Interest on loan receivables is accrued monthly in accordance with their contractual terms and recorded in accrued interest receivable. The Company does not charge prepayment penalty from customers. Additionally, any previously accrued but uncollected interest is reversed and accrual is discontinued, when either (i) reasonable doubt exists as to the full, timely collection of interest or principal or (ii) when a loan becomes past due by more than 90 days.
- 2) Consultancy services on loans. The Company receives fees from consultancy services in full at inception and records as unearned income before amortizing it throughout the period of services.

Non-interest expenses

Non-interest expenses primarily consist of salary and benefits for employees, traveling cost, entertainment expenses, depreciation of equipment, office rental expenses, professional service fee, office supply, etc., and are expensed as incurred.

Income tax

Current income taxes are provided for in accordance with the laws of the relevant taxing authorities. As part of the process of preparing financial statements, the Company is required to estimate its income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements at each year-end and tax loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates applicable for the differences that are expected to affect taxable income.

The Company adopts a more likely than not threshold and a two-step approach for the tax position measurement and financial statement recognition. Under the two-step approach, the first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained, including resolution of related appeals or litigation process, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company did not have any uncertain tax position.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income includes net income and foreign currency adjustments. Comprehensive income is reported in the statements of income and comprehensive income.

Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, as presented on the balance sheets are the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments.

Operating leases

The Company leases its principal office under a lease agreement that qualifies as an operating lease. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease periods.

Commitments and contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to loss contingencies, such as legal proceedings and claims arising out of its business, that cover a wide range of matters, including, among others, government investigations and tax matters. In accordance with ASC No. 450 Subtopic 20, "Loss Contingencies", the Company records accruals for such loss contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

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Recently issued accounting standards

In May of 2014, the FASB issued ASC Topic 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“Topic 606”). Topic 606 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and develops a common revenue standard for U.S. GAAP and IFRS. Simultaneously, Topic 606 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Industry Topics of the Accounting Standards Codification. ASC 606-10 provides the following overview of how revenue is recognized from an entity’s contracts with customers: The core principle of the guidance requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the five steps: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Earlier application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Group is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and results of operations upon adopting these amendments.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-17, “Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40).” This standard requires management to evaluate for each annual and interim reporting period whether it is probable that the reporting entity will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. If the entity is in such a position, the standard provides for certain disclosures depending on whether or not the entity will be able to successfully mitigate its going concern status. This guidance is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those years. Early application is permitted. The Company does not anticipate that this adoption will have a significant impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, “Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes” (“ASU 2015-17”). To simplify presentation, ASU 2015-17 requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities, along with any related valuation allowance, be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. As a result, each jurisdiction will now only have one net noncurrent deferred tax asset or liability. ASU 2015-17 does not change the existing requirement that only permits offsetting within a jurisdiction – that is, companies are still prohibited from offsetting deferred tax liabilities from one jurisdiction against deferred tax assets of another jurisdiction. ASU 2015-17 is effective for public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted. An entity can elect to adopt ASU 2015-17 either (1) prospectively for all deferred tax assets and liabilities, or (2) retrospectively by reclassifying the comparative balance sheet. If applied prospectively, an entity is required to include a statement that prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted. If applied retrospectively, an entity is also required to include quantitative information about the effects of the change on prior periods. The Company does not anticipate that this adoption will have a significant impact on its financial statements since the Company does not separate current and noncurrent assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 “Leases (Topic 842).” This standard requires entities that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. The standard is effective for fiscal years and the interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The guidance is required to be applied by the modified retrospective transition approach. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this new guidance on its financial position, results of operations and disclosures.

3. RISKS

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is one of the most significant risks for the Company's business and arise principally in lending activities.

Credit risk is controlled by the application of credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures. The Company manages credit risk through in-house research and analysis of the Chinese economy and the underlying obligors and transaction structures. To minimize credit risk, the Company requires collateral in the form of rights to cash, securities or property and equipment.

The Company identifies credit risk collectively based on industry, geography and customer type. This information is monitored regularly by management.

In measuring the credit risk of lending loans to corporate customers, the Company mainly reflects the "probability of default" by the customer on its contractual obligations and considers the current financial position of the customer and the exposures to the customer and its likely future development. For individual customers, the Company uses standard approval procedures to manage credit risk for personal loans.

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(b) Liquidity risk

The Company is also exposed to liquidity risk which is risk that it is unable to provide sufficient capital resources and liquidity to meet its commitments and business needs. Liquidity risk is controlled by the application of financial position analysis and monitoring procedures. When necessary, the Company will turn to other financial institutions and the owners to obtain short-term funding to meet the liquidity shortage.

(c) Foreign currency risk

A majority of the Company's operating activities and a significant portion of the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB, which is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions take place either through the Peoples' Bank of China ("PBOC") or other authorized financial institutions at exchange rates quoted by PBOC. Approval of foreign currency payments by the PBOC or other regulatory institutions requires submitting a payment application form together with suppliers' invoices and signed contracts. The value of RMB is subject to changes in central government policies and to international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the China Foreign Exchange Trading System market.

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET

The interest rates on loans issued ranged between 8% ~24% and 10% ~ 24% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Loans receivable consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
Business loans	\$ 50,882,711	\$ 41,794,907
Personal loans	93,431,964	99,118,875
Total loan receivable	<u>144,314,675</u>	<u>140,913,782</u>
Allowance for loan losses		
Collectively assessed	(1,419,447)	(1,401,061)
Individually assessed	(2,369,941)	(807,647)
Allowance for loan losses	<u>(3,789,388)</u>	<u>(2,208,708)</u>
Loans receivable, net	<u>\$140,525,287</u>	<u>\$138,705,074</u>

The Company originates loans to customers located primarily in Urumqi City, Xinjiang Province. This geographic concentration of credit exposes the Company to a higher degree of risk associated with this economic region.

All loans are short-term loans that the Company has made to either business or individual customers. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had 54 and 36 business loan customers, and 126 and 125 personal loan customers, respectively. Most loans are either guaranteed by a third party whose financial strength is assessed by the Company to be sufficient or secured by collateral. Allowance for loan losses is estimated on a quarterly basis in accordance with probable based on an assessment of specific evidence indicating doubtful collection, historical experience, loan balance aging and prevailing economic conditions.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, a reversal of \$140,342 and a provision of \$523,901, were recognized/ charged to the statement of income, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, a

provision of \$1,657,123 and \$501,888 were charged to the statement of income, respectively. No write-offs against allowances have occurred for these periods, respectively.

Interest on loans receivable is accrued and credited to income as earned. The Company determines a loan's past due status by the number of days that have elapsed since a borrower has failed to make a contractual loan payment. Accrual of interest is generally discontinued when either (i) reasonable doubt exists as to the full, timely collection of interest or principal or (ii) when a loan becomes past due by more than 90 days.

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The following table presents nonaccrual loans with aging over 90 days by classes of loan portfolio as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively:

	June 30, 2016 <u>(Unaudited)</u>	December 31, 2015 <u>(Unaudited)</u>
Business loans	\$ 6,811,854	\$10,468,752
Personal loans	921,090	4,254,664
	<u>\$ 7,732,944</u>	<u>\$14,723,416</u>

The following table represents the aging of loans as of June 30, 2016 by type of loan:

	1-89 Days Past Due <u>(Unaudited)</u>	90-179 Days Past Due <u>(Unaudited)</u>	180-365 Days Past Due <u>(Unaudited)</u>	Over 1 year Past Due <u>(Unaudited)</u>	Total Past Due <u>(Unaudited)</u>	Current <u>(Unaudited)</u>	Total Loans <u>(Unaudited)</u>
Business loans	\$ 2,189,847	\$ 752,525	\$ -	\$ 6,059,329	\$ 9,001,701	\$ 41,881,010	\$ 50,882,711
Personal loans	22,576	-	-	921,090	943,666	92,488,298	93,431,964
	<u>\$ 2,212,423</u>	<u>\$ 752,525</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,980,419</u>	<u>\$ 9,945,367</u>	<u>\$134,369,308</u>	<u>\$144,314,675</u>

The following table represents the aging of loans as of December 31, 2015 by type of loan:

	1-89 Days Past Due	90-179 Days Past Due	180-365 Days Past Due	Over 1 year Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Business loans	\$ -	\$ 9,698,538	\$ 770,214	\$ -	\$10,468,752	\$ 31,326,155	\$ 41,794,907
Personal loans	-	4,254,664	-	-	4,254,664	94,864,211	99,118,875
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$13,953,202</u>	<u>\$ 770,214</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$14,723,416</u>	<u>\$126,190,366</u>	<u>\$140,913,782</u>

Analysis of loans by collateral

The following table summarizes the Company's loan portfolio by collateral as of June 30, 2016:

	Business loans <u>(Unaudited)</u>	Personal loans <u>(Unaudited)</u>	Total <u>(Unaudited)</u>
Guarantee backed loans	\$34,391,884	\$16,412,564	\$ 50,804,448
Pledged assets backed loans	9,376,458	74,585,735	83,962,193
Collateral backed loans	7,114,369	2,433,665	9,548,034
	<u>\$50,882,711</u>	<u>\$93,431,964</u>	<u>\$144,314,675</u>

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The following table summarizes the Company's loan portfolio by collateral as of December 31, 2015:

	Business loans	Personal loans	Total
Guarantee backed loans	\$16,505,692	\$30,525,132	\$ 47,030,824
Pledged assets backed loans	5,593,296	65,289,524	70,882,820
Collateral backed loans	19,695,919	3,304,219	23,000,138
	<u>\$41,794,907</u>	<u>\$99,118,875</u>	<u>\$140,913,782</u>

Most guarantee backed loans were guaranteed by investors of the Company. (See note 20).

Collateral Backed Loans

A collateral backed loan is a loan in which the borrower puts up an asset under their ownership, possession or control, as collateral for the loan. An asset usually is land use rights, inventory, equipment or buildings. The loan is secured against the collateral and we do not take physical possession of the collateral at the time the loan is made. We will verify ownership of the collateral and then register the collateral with the appropriate government entities to complete the secured transaction. In the event that the borrower defaults, we can then take possession of the collateral asset and sell it to recover the outstanding balance owed. If the sale proceeds of the collateral asset is not sufficient to pay off the loan in full, we will file a lawsuit against the borrower and seek judgment for the remaining balance.

Pledged Asset Backed Loans

Pledged assets backed loans are loans with pledged assets. The pledged assets are usually certificates of deposit. Lenders take physical possession of the pledged assets at the time the loan is made and do not need to register them with government entities to secure the loan. If the borrower defaults, we can sell the assets to recover the outstanding balance owed.

Both collateral loans and pledged loans are considered secured loans. The amount of a loan that lenders provide depends on the value of the collateral pledged.

Guarantee Backed Loans

A guaranteed loan is a loan guaranteed by a corporation or high net worth individual. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, guaranteed loans make up 35.2% and 33.4% of our direct loan portfolio, respectively.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company pledged \$6,227,894 and \$44,512,223 gross loans receivable for loans Feng Hui borrowed from third parties (See Note 10 and Note 11), which consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
Business loans	\$ 5,306,804	\$ 13,241,523
Personal loans	921,090	31,270,700
Total pledged loans receivable	<u>\$ 6,227,894</u>	<u>\$ 44,512,223</u>

5. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss history, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance is calculated at portfolio-level since our loans portfolio is generally comprised of smaller balance homogenous loans and is collectively evaluated for impairment.

For the purpose of calculating portfolio-level reserves, we have grouped our loans into two portfolio segments: Business and Personal. The allowance consists of the combination of a quantitative assessment component based on statistical models, a retrospective evaluation of actual loss information to loss forecasts, value of collateral and could include a qualitative component based on management judgment.

In estimating the probable loss of the loan portfolio, the Company also considers qualitative factors such as current economic conditions and/or events in specific industries and geographical areas, including unemployment levels, trends in real estate values, peer comparisons, and other pertinent factors such as regulatory guidance. Finally, as appropriate, the Company also considers individual borrower circumstances and the condition and fair value of the loan collateral, if any.

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In addition, the Company calculates the provision amount as below:

1. General Reserve - is based on total loan receivable balance and to be used to cover unidentified probable loan loss.
2. Special Reserve - is fund set aside covering losses due to risks related to a particular country, region, industry, company or type of loans. The reserve rate could be decided based on management estimate of loan collectability. The loan portfolio did not include any loans outside of the PRC.

Generally, the primary factors for the evaluation of allowance for loan losses consist of business performance, financial position, cash flow and other operational performance of the debtors. Among these, cash flow of the debtors is the primary funding source for repayment for determining the allowance for loan losses and any collateral, pledged asset or guarantee is considered as a secondary funding source for repayment.

Besides the repayment ability and willingness to repay, the Company evaluates the allowance for loan losses of collateral backed loans based on whether the fair value of the collateral if the repayment is expected to be provided by the collateral is sufficient or not. For loans with pledged assets, the net realizable value of pledged assets for pledged backed loans will be estimated to see if they have sufficient coverage on the loans. For the guarantee backed loans, the Company evaluates the allowance for loan losses based on the combination of the guarantee, including the fair value and net realizable value of guarantor's financial position, credibility, liquidity and cash flow.

As of June 30, 2016, the percentage of collateral, pledged asset, and guarantee backed loans were 6.6%, 58.2% and 35.2% respectively. As of December 31, 2015, the percentage of collateral, pledged asset, and guarantee backed loans were 16.3%, 50.3% and 33.4% respectively.

The valuation assessment of collateral and pledged assets was based on the valuation report issued by a valuation firm or the Company's internal risk control department. The assets values were generally 50% to 60% of the fair value of collateral and pledged assets. The valuation will be updated for the loan period over one year in case of renewals and repeat customers. However, China Lending Group's average loan term is less than 7 months, the value of the collateral and pledged assets, and guarantee backing the loans will be reviewed and monitored on a monthly basis through site visits. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 4.16% and 11.28% of collateral backed and pledged backed loan were under valuation assessment by a valuation firm. The assessment of the remaining loans was performed by the Company's internal risk control department.

China Lending Group issues guarantee-backed loans in accordance with its loan management policy, and each guarantee-backed loan will undergo standard assessment procedures for willingness and ability of the guarantor to perform under its guarantee. China Lending Group accepts guarantees provided by three types of guarantors: professional guarantee companies, corporations and individuals.

In assessing the willingness and ability of a professional guarantee company to perform under a guarantee, the Company consider factors including its guarantee licenses, size of registered capital, corporate governance, internal audit system, risk management and compensation system, risk reserve, length of operation history especially cooperation history with China Lending Group, its default costs and other pertinent factors such as the loan size backed by guarantee over its net assets.

In assessing the willingness and ability of a corporate guarantor to perform under a guarantee, the Company consider factors including nature of its businesses, size of registered capital, annual revenues, continuous profitability in the past three years, stability and adequacy of income and cash flows, clean credit history, current

liabilities, willingness to accept credit monitoring by China Lending Group, its default costs and other pertinent factors such as the loan size backed by guarantee over its net assets.

In assessing the willingness and ability of an individual guarantor to perform under a guarantee, the Company consider factors including their residency, whether being able to provide permanent residential addresses, marital status, occupations, legitimacy and stability of incomes, assets and liabilities, clean credit history, no criminal history, their default costs and other pertinent factors such as the loan size backed by guarantee over their net assets.

The global economic environment became worse during the past and the current fiscal years. Such economic environment has caused liquidity problem for many companies, which also increased the frequency on defaulting the repayments by debtors, hence the increases of special reserve for loan losses.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, \$2,369,941 and \$409,246 were charged as specific reserve with categories ranged from 5%-100% and 0%, respectively.

While management uses the best information available to make loan loss allowance evaluations, adjustments to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in economic and other conditions or changes in accounting guidance.

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The following tables present the activity in the allowance for loan losses and related recorded investment in loans receivable by classes of the loans individually and collectively evaluated for impairment as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

For the six months ended June 30, 2016

	Business loans	Personal loans	Total
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Beginning balance	\$ 1,053,579	\$ 1,155,129	\$ 2,208,708
Charge-offs	-	-	-
Provisions/ (reversal)	1,622,565	34,558	1,657,123
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(49,581)	(26,862)	(76,443)
Ending balance	<u>2,626,563</u>	<u>1,162,825</u>	<u>3,789,388</u>
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	2,139,127	230,814	2,369,941
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 487,436	\$ 932,011	\$ 1,419,447

For the six months ended June 30, 2015

	Business loans	Personal loans	Total
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Beginning balance	\$ 466,921	\$ 863,863	\$ 1,330,784
Charge-offs	-	-	-
Provisions	360,588	141,300	501,888
Foreign currency translation adjustment	2,540	5,256	7,796
Ending balance	<u>830,049</u>	<u>1,010,419</u>	<u>1,840,468</u>
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	409,246	-	409,246
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 420,803	\$ 1,010,419	\$ 1,431,222

6. LOAN IMPAIRMENT

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for corporate and personal loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

An allowance for loan losses is established for an impaired loan if its carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value. Currently, estimated fair values of substantially all of the Company's impaired loans are measured based on the estimated fair value of the loan's collateral which approximates to the carrying value due to the short term nature of the loans. The impaired amounts of personal loans were \$948,181 and \$4,254,664 as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The impaired amounts of business loans were \$9,054,377 and \$10,468,752 as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Loans with modified terms are classified as troubled debt restructurings if the Company grants such borrowers concessions and it is deemed that those borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring generally involve a temporary below market rate reduction in interest rate or an extension of a loan's stated maturity date. Non-accrual troubled debt restructurings are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for six consecutive months after modification. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are designated as impaired. Due to the nature of the Company's operation and the interest concessions granted, the troubled debt restructuring designation will not be removed until the loan is paid-off or otherwise disposed of. The Company reported its first troubled debt restructuring in December 31, 2015. The Company has not removed any loan classified as a trouble debt restructuring from that classification.

The Company allows a one-time loan extension based on an ancillary company policy with a period up to the original loan period, which is usually within twelve months. According to the Company's loan management policy, granting initial one-time extension requires a new underwriting and credit evaluation. Borrowers are required to submit extension application 10 days before expiration of the original loan. Then the company's loan service department will investigate whether material changes have happened to the borrower's business which may impact its repayment ability. The company's risk management department will reevaluate the loan. If the company decides to grant one-time extension, an extension agreement will be executed between the borrower and the company, plus commitment letter from guarantor to agree the loan extension and extend the guarantee duration. In evaluating the extension and underwriting new loans, China Lending Group will request that borrowers obtain guarantees from state-owned or public guarantee companies. Even though the Company allows a one-time loan extension with a period up to the original loan period, which is usually within twelve months. Such extension is not considered to be a troubled debt restructuring because the Company does not grant a concession to borrowers. The principal of the loan remains the same and the interest rate is fixed at the current interest rate at the time of extension. No loans were granted one-time extension for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which accounted for 0.0% and 0.0% of total loans made for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. One loan of \$ 2.3 million and no loans were granted one-time extension for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which accounted for nil and 2.8% and 0.0% of total loans made for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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The trouble debt restructuring amounts of personal loans were \$921,090 and \$1,035,168 as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively after providing an allowance for loan loss amounting to \$230,273 and \$22,377, respectively. The trouble debt restructuring amounts of business loans were \$3,010,099 and \$3,080,857 as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively after providing an allowance for loan loss amounting to \$752,525 and \$73,129, respectively. The June 30, 2016 troubled debt restructuring amounts were the exact balances brought forward from December 31, 2015 after adjustment in foreign exchange. The increase in allowances in the troubled debt restructuring both in personal loans and business loans in June 30, 2016, as compared to that of December 31, 2015, was mainly attributable to the information regarding four loans that management believes are isolated and involve unique circumstances, including having a loan and its collateral being in an industry in which the Company does not typically engage, a problem with a bridge loan where a bank reversed its oral commitment to lend to a borrower after a short bridge period, a private guarantor that had less capital and liquidity than the Company had been led to believe and a loan collateralized by collateral that the borrower no longer had proper title to and where the borrower committed fraud by applying for the loan before the title to the collateral was transferred. These issues are isolated and management believes they are not indicative of future systemic issues and has addressed these types of issues appropriately going forward.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no receivable derecognized for the real estate related investment obtained from collateral

A loan is considered to be a troubled debt restructuring loan when that is restructured or modified for economic or legal reasons, where these conditions are present: 1) The Company grants a concession that it otherwise would not consider and 2) The borrower is having financial difficulties. Under unusual circumstance, in order to reduce the potential losses on troubled debt, the Company may consider granting concession to borrowers with financial difficulties which has significant delay or significant shortfall in amount of payments. In order to deter troubled debt restructurings, stringent scrutiny and approval from the Company's Loan Review Committee is required prior to the granting of concession on troubled debt.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property and equipment used to conduct day-to-day business are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation expense is calculated using straight-line method over the estimated useful life below:

	Useful Life years	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
		(Unaudited)	
Furniture and fixtures	5	\$ 13,842	\$ 4,208
Vehicles	4	139,939	143,229
Electronic equipment	3	20,516	16,256
Less: accumulated depreciation		(63,301)	(47,395)
Property and equipment, net		<u>\$ 110,996</u>	<u>\$ 116,298</u>

Depreciation expense totaled \$10,108 and \$12,054 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$18,538 and \$21,378 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

8. COST METHOD INVESTMENT

June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
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	(Unaudited)	
Beginning balance	\$ 3,762,624	\$ -
Addition	-	3,851,071
Less: impairment loss	-	-
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,762,624</u>	<u>\$ 3,851,071</u>

In January 2015, the Company made a commitment to invest 5% of the paid-in capital in Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co., Ltd . (“Microcredit Refinancing”). Microcredit Refinancing is a newly formed micro refinancing company in the PRC with total registered capital of RMB 1,000,000,000 (approximately \$155,504,944). As at June 30, 2016, Microcredit Refinancing had paid-in capital of RMB 500,000,000 (approximately \$75,252,472), and the Company had invested RMB 25,000,000 (approximately \$3,762,624) in Microcredit Refinancing. Such investment is accounted for under the cost method as the Company does not have significant influence over Microcredit Refinancing. The cost of this investment approximated \$3,762,624 as of June 30, 2016.

An impairment charge is recorded if the carrying amount of the equity investment exceeds its fair value and this condition is determined to be other-than-temporary. The Company performs an impairment test on its cost method investment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred, by considering current economic and market conditions, operating performance, development stages and technology development, and engaging an independent third-party valuation firm to estimate the fair value of cost method investment, as appropriate. The Company recorded no impairment charge to the carrying value of its investments under the cost method for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

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9. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

The following is a summary of the Company's short-term bank loans as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Bank name	Interest rate	Term	June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	Fixed annual rate of 10.0%	From January 7, 2016 to August 6, 2016	\$ 1,505,049	\$ -
Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	Fixed annual rate of 10.0%	From January 7, 2016 to January 6, 2017	1,505,049	
Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	Fixed annual rate of 10.0%	From January 7, 2016 to August 6, 2016	2,257,575	-
			<u>\$ 5,267,673</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Interest expense incurred on the above short-term bank loans was \$133,582 and \$90,660 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$258,201 and \$225,822 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The loans were guaranteed by the Company's investors and related parties. (See Note 20)

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, Feng Hui was granted loans from China Merchants Bank which were entrusted by a former related party of Feng Hui, Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd ("Changhe"), who was an investor of Feng Hui before May 5, 2015. After Changhe ceased to be Feng Hui's investor, it entrusted Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank to grant Feng Hui more loans. The interest expenses incurred on loans provided by Changhe were \$63,859 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and \$98,497 for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, Feng Hui was granted loans from Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank which were entrusted by Changhe and Urumqi Economic Development Zone Zhengxin Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd. ("Zhengxin"). The interest expenses incurred on loans provided by Changhe and Zhengxin were 95,416 and \$38,167 for the three months ended June 30, 2016, and \$184,430 and \$73,772 for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Lender Name	Entrust Bank Name	Interest Rate	Term	Amount (Unaudited)
Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	China Merchants Bank	Fixed annual rate of 12%	From January 27, 2015 to December 26, 2015	\$ 1,605,446
Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	Fixed annual rate of 10%	From July 23, 2015 to December 22, 2015	\$ 4,013,614
Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	China Merchants Bank	Fixed annual rate of 12%	From April 11, 2014 to October 10, 2014	\$ 1,627,154
Urumqi Economic Development Zone Zhengxin Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	Fixed annual rate of 10%	From January 7, 2016 to August 6, 2016	\$ 1,529,894

Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	Fixed annual rate of 10%	From January 7, 2016 to January 6, 2017	\$ 1,529,894
Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	Fixed annual rate of 10%	From January 7, 2016 to August 6, 2016	\$ 2,294,841
			Total	<u>\$12,600,843</u>

The loans granted through China Merchants Bank were guaranteed by the Company's investors and related parties. (See Note 20)

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10. SECURED LOANS

The following is a summary of the Company's secured loans as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Lender name	Interest rate	Term	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
			(Unaudited)	
China Great Wall Assets Management Co. Ltd.	Fixed annual rate of 12%	From May 29, 2015 to May 28, 2016	\$ -	\$ 9,365,806
China Great Wall Assets Management Co. Ltd.	Fixed annual rate of 11.5%	From October 29, 2015 to Oct 28, 2016	15,020,393	15,373,476
			<u>\$15,020,393</u>	<u>\$ 24,739,282</u>

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the secured loan has maturity terms within 1 year. Interest expense incurred on the secured loan was \$526,562 and \$622,677 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$1,250,064 and \$1,107,509 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The secured loan was guaranteed by investors of the Company (See Note 20), and Feng Hui pledged \$3,010,099 and \$11,830,491 loans receivable from its customers as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, to secure these loans for the lender.

The lender, China Great Wall Assets Management Co. Ltd, decides to grant one year extension on all outstanding loans to the Company. The detailed terms for extension are still negotiating.

11. LOANS FROM A COST INVESTMENT INVESTEE

The following is a summary of the Company's loans from Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co. Ltd., financing company in which the Company has a cost-basis investment (see Note 8), as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co. Ltd.	<u>\$15,050,494</u>	<u>\$ 15,404,285</u>

The following table summarizes the terms and the June 30, 2016 balances of the Company's loans from Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co., Ltd.:

Lender name	Interest rate	Term	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2016
			(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co. Ltd.	Fixed annual rate of 12.0%	From August 10, 2015 to August 9, 2016	\$ 770,214	\$ 752,525
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co. Ltd.	Fixed annual rate of 12.0%	From August 24, 2015 to August 23, 2016	770,214	752,525
Xinjiang Microcredit	Fixed annual rate of 12.0%	From August 25, 2015 to	3,080,857	3,010,099

Refinancing Co. Ltd.		August 24, 2016		
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co. Ltd.	Fixed annual rate of 12.0%	From September 1, 2015 to August 31, 2016	3,080,857	3,010,099
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co. Ltd.	Fixed annual rate of 12.0%	From September 23, 2015 to September 22, 2016	7,702,143	7,525,246
			<u>\$15,404,285</u>	<u>\$15,050,494</u>

Interest expense incurred on the above loans for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was \$469,462, and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$933,239. The proceeds from these loans were used to fund Feng Hui's operations. Feng Hui pledged loans receivable totaled \$3,217,796 for these loans as of June 30, 2016, and Feng Hui's investors provided guarantee for these loans. (See note 20) The Company decides to borrow \$15 millions from the cost investment investee in September 2016 after repaid all the outstanding loans.

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12. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consisted of:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
Interest payable	\$ 447,526	\$ 551,492
Accruals	37,625	236,701
Other payables	93,242	189,638
	<u>\$ 578,393</u>	<u>\$ 977,831</u>

13. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

Other operating expense for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 consisted of:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Depreciation and amortization	10,108	12,054	\$ 18,630	\$ 21,378
Guarantee fee	-	18,608	-	76,574
Legal and professional expenses	129,963	807,132	213,651	988,451
Office related expenses	48,931	53,158	121,480	72,984
Travel and entertainment	64,721	116,456	102,433	124,283
Fees on loans	103,384	117,970	245,651	235,435
Total	<u>\$ 357,107</u>	<u>\$ 1,125,558</u>	<u>\$ 701,845</u>	<u>\$ 1,519,105</u>

14. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFIT

The Company has made employee benefit contribution in accordance with Chinese relevant regulations, including retirement insurance, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, work injury insurance, birth insurance and housing fund. The Company recorded the contribution in the salary and employee charges when incurred. The contributions made by the Company were \$35,414 and \$12,847 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$46,529 and \$33,344 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

15. DIVIDEND PAYABLE

The Company may make a special cash dividend in an aggregate amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the Company's consolidated net income (if any) for its fiscal year ending December 31, 2015 as set forth in its audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.

Feng Hui, the VIE of the Company, declared dividends of RMB 43,000,000 (approximately \$6,903,416) for the year ended December 31, 2015 to its investors on January 13, 2016, which were paid on March 10, 2016.

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16. COMMON STOCK

The Company was established on November 19, 2014 with share capital of \$1, which consisted of one share with a par value of \$1 per share.

On April 14, 2015, the Company redeemed the one share and issued 20,000,000 shares with par value of \$0.000000005 per share to various investors that were affiliates of investors of Feng Hui.

On December 17, 2015, the Company redeemed 571,428 shares and issued 571,428 with par value of \$0.000000005 per share to each of the remaining investors on a pro rata basis.

As of June 30, 2016, a list of the Company's investors and ultimate beneficial owners is as follows:

Investor Name	No. of Shares	Share %	Place of Incorporation	Name of Beneficial Owner (D)=Director
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)		
RUIHENG GLOBAL LIMITED	6,093,333	30.4667%	BVI	QI, Wen (D)
YANGWEI GLOBAL LIMITED	3,390,000	16.9500%	BVI	LI, Jingping (D)
FAVOUR PLUS GLOBAL LIMITED	1,000,000	5.0000%	BVI	PAN, Chunju (D)
QIXIANG GLOBAL LIMITED	920,000	4.6000%	BVI	ZHAO, Ming (D)
YIMAO ENTERPRISES LIMITED	1,100,000	5.5000%	BVI	SHI, Feng (D)
JIYI GLOBAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED	1,980,000	9.9000%	BVI	FENG, Mengshi (D)
CHANGMAN LIMITED	963,333	4.8167%	BVI	YANG, Zhisan (D)
ZHAN ZHAO LIMITED	1,253,333	6.2667%	BVI	JIANG, Guidong (D)
TAVISTOCK GLOBAL LIMITED	333,334	1.6667%	BVI	YANG, Yali (D)
ZHONG YUN HOLDINGS LIMITED	490,000	2.4500%	BVI	LIANG, Zandong (D)
JIEGUAN LIMITED	510,000	2.5500%	BVI	WANG, Qing (D)
MULTIDEAL LIMITED	1,000,000	5.0000%	BVI	FENG, Shuangping (D)
XINGLIN LIMITED	966,667	4.8333%	BVI	GUO, Xiaoyan (D)
				JIN, Cheng (D)
				LI, Xincai (D)
				WANG, Peixiang (D)
				MA, Shiyao (D)
				SUN, Ningbo (D)
				ZHANG, Jianfeng (D)
				ZHENG, Yongde (D)
				SHI, Xiaofang (D)
				CHEN, Hong (D)
				LIU, Yuanqing (D)

TOTAL	20,000,000	100.00%
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17. STATUTORY RESERVES

In accordance with PRC regulations, the subsidiaries and VIE of the Company in the PRC are required to provide a statutory reserve, which is appropriated from net income as reported in the Company's statutory accounts. The Company is required to allocate 10% of its annual after-tax profit to the statutory reserve until such reserve has reached 50% of its respective registered capital based on the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. The statutory reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not distributable as cash dividends. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, statutory reserves did not reach 50% of the Company's registered capital.

The details of statutory reserves for each PRC subsidiary as set below:

As of June 30, 2016

	<u>Jing Kai</u> (Unaudited)	<u>Ding Xin</u> (Unaudited)	<u>Feng Hui</u> (Unaudited)
Registered capital	\$80,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$94,723,963
After-tax profits for the year	-	2,706,470	7,274,590
Statutory reserve	-	173,296	4,493,958

As of December 31, 2015

	<u>Jing Kai</u>	<u>Ding Xin</u>	<u>Feng Hui</u>
Registered capital	\$80,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$94,723,963
After-tax profits for the year	-	1,732,960	12,508,894
Statutory reserve	-	173,296	4,493,958

18. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	<u>2016</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2015</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2016</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2015</u> (Unaudited)
Net income attributable to the common shareholders	\$ 6,162,254	\$ 3,723,231	\$ 9,850,549	\$ 7,563,091
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Effect of dilutive securities	-	-	-	-
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.38
Diluted	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.38

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share were the same as basic earnings per share due to the lack of dilutive items in the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
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19. TAXATION

ADRIE is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with zero income tax rate. ADRIE did not generate taxable income in the British Virgin Islands for the period from November 19, 2014 (date of inception) to June 30, 2016.

Feng Hui Holding was incorporated in Hong Kong and is subject to Hong Kong profits tax at 16.5%. No provision for Hong Kong income or profit tax has been made as the Company has no assessable profit for the period from February 11, 2015 (date of inception) to June 30, 2016 because the Company has no operation in Hong Kong.

Jing Kai was incorporated in the PRC. Jing Kai did not generate taxable income in the PRC for the period from May 14, 2015 (date of inception) to June 30, 2016.

Ding Xin was incorporated in the PRC. Ding Xin generated taxable income in the PRC for the period from May 20, 2015 (date of inception) to June 30, 2016, which is subject to PRC income tax at a rate of 25%.

Feng Hui was incorporated in the PRC. Feng Hui generated taxable income in the PRC for the six months ended June 30, 2016. As stipulated by the Taxation Law of PRC, Feng Hui is subjected to PRC income tax at a rate of 25%. Feng Hui is a qualified enterprise engaged in industry list of Western Development Strategy and is therefore entitled to preferential tax rate of 15%.

The Company evaluates the level of authority for each uncertain tax position (including the potential application of interest and penalties) based on the technical merits, and measures the unrecognized benefits associated with the tax positions. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company does not anticipate any significant increase to its liability for unrecognized tax benefit within the next 12 months. The Company will classify interest and penalties related to income tax matters, if any, in income tax expense.

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Income tax expense is comprised of:				
Current income tax	\$ 1,240,968	\$ 762,453	\$ 2,386,619	\$ 1,608,731
Deferred income tax (benefit)/ expense	30,121	(118,202)	(196,858)	(100,926)
Total provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,271,089</u>	<u>\$ 644,251</u>	<u>\$ 2,189,761</u>	<u>\$ 1,507,805</u>

Deferred income taxes are recognized for tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements at each year-end and tax loss carryforwards. Deferred income tax was measured using the enacted income tax rates for the periods in which they are expected to be reversed. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the following approximate deferred tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are presented below:

	June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Accrued interest receivable	-	(1,340)

Accrued interest payable	67,129	82,724
Allowance for loan losses	358,897	121,476
Accruals	5,644	40,580
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 431,670</u>	<u>\$ 243,440</u>

The Company had no net operating loss carryforward as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 .

ADRIE GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
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In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The management considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, in determining the realizability of deferred tax assets at June 30, 2016. Management considered carry back availability, the scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income during the reversal periods, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Management also considered recent history of taxable income, trends in the Company's earnings and tax rate, positive financial ratios, and the impact of the downturn in the current economic environment (including the impact of credit on allowance and provision for loans receivable) of the Company. Based upon its assessment, management believes that a valuation allowance was not necessary as of June 30, 2016.

The effective tax rates for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were 18.2% and 16.6%, respectively. The reconciliation between the effective income tax rate and the PRC statutory income tax rate of 15% and 25% respectively are as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
PRC statutory tax rate	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Effect of preferential income tax rate	(8.1%)	(10.0%)	(7.1%)	(10.0%)
Effect of different income tax rate in other jurisdictions	0.2%	-	0.3%	-
Effect of non-deductible expenses	-	-	-	-
Others	-	(0.2%)	-	1.6%
Effective tax rate	17.1%	14.8%	18.2%	16.6%

The enterprise income tax payable was as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
Income Tax Payable	\$ 893,527	\$ 913,607

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20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

1) Nature of relationships with related parties

Name	Relationships with the Company
Xinjiang Puzhao Technology Development Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Nolde Equity Investment Limited Partnerships	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Shuangcheng Equity Investment Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Yongji Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Shenghe Dairy Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Ruide Lighting Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Puyuan Logistics Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Liu Yuanqing	A non-controlling investor
Guo Xiaoyan	A non-controlling investor
Chen Hong	A non-controlling investor
Zhang Jianfeng	A non-controlling investor
Ma Shiyao	A non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Xinrui Hongcheng Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	A non-controlling investor
Urumqi Changhe Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd	A non-controlling investor (until May 5, 2015)
Li Jingping	General manager of the Company and a non-controlling investor
Qi Wen	Legal representative of the Company and a non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Xinheng Guarantee Co., Ltd.	A related company of a non-controlling investor (until May 5, 2015)
Liu Shaohua	A management of a non-controlling investor (until May 5, 2015)
Pan Chunju	A management of a non-controlling investor
Zheng Yongde	A management of a non-controlling investor
Wang Xijuan	A management of a non-controlling investor
Han Guifen	A management of a non-controlling investor
Shi Xiaofang	A management of a non-controlling investor
Wang Qing	A management of a non-controlling investor
Li Xincal	A management of a non-controlling investor
Shi Feng	A management of a non-controlling investor
Jin Cheng	A management of a non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Century Lily Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	A related company of a non-controlling investor
Turpan Zhongxin Microfinance Co., Ltd.	A related company of a non-controlling investor
Wujiaqu Zhongyin Huifeng Microfinance Co., Ltd.	A related company of a non-controlling investor
Xinjiang Fenghui Zhengxin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	A related company of non-controlling investors
Qiao Yonggang	Staff of the Company
Wang Hong	Staff of the Company

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2) Related party transactions

A. **Loans to related parties** - Loans to the investors and related parties of the Company, and outstanding balances were as follows:

Related Party Name	Loans made to Related Parties				Loans Receivable from Related Parties	
	During the three months ended June 30,		During the six months ended June 30,		As of June 30,	As of June 30,
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Han Guifen	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,301,999	\$ -	\$ -
Wang Hong	-	-	-	-	1,088,151	1,113,730
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,301,999	\$ 1,088,151	\$ 1,113,730

Interest income derived from the above loans to related parties were \$60,963 and \$619,361 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$112,225 and \$766,424 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These loans were made in the normal course of the Company's lending operation. The interest rates on the above loans ranged between nil~nil and 21.36% ~24% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, a general allowance for loan losses of \$10,882 and \$11,137 was provided for the loans receivable from related parties.

B. **Loans from a related party**- Loans from a former investor of Feng Hui that were outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Creditor	Entrust Bank Name	Interest Rate	Term	Amount (Unaudited)
Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	China Merchants Bank	Fixed annual rate of 12%	From January 27, 2015 to December 26, 2015	\$ 1,605,446

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, Feng Hui was granted loans from China Merchants Bank which were entrusted by a former related party of Feng Hui, Urumqi Changhe Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd ("Changhe"), who was an investor of Feng Hui before May 5, 2015. After Changhe ceased to be Feng Hui's investor, it entrusted Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank to grant Feng Hui more loans. The interest expenses incurred on loans provided by Changhe were \$9,483 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and \$98,497 for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

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C. Guarantees

- Guarantees of the loans receivable of the Company provided by investors and related parties of the Company, and outstanding balances were as follows:

Investors and related parties	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,		June 30,	December 31,
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	
Xinjiang Puzhao Technology Development Co., Ltd.	\$316,106,119	\$ -	\$333,357,094	\$ 6,347,243	\$27,999,940	\$30,357,225
Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	5,663,694	-	585,363
Xinjiang Yongji Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	11,215,040	-	16,951,604	3,499,121	16,672,938	12,474,390
Xinjiang Shenghe Dairy Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	2,441,247	-	-
Xinjiang Ruide Lighting Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	2,766,747	-	-
Liu Yuanqing	-	-	-	325,500	-	-
Qi Wen	-	-	-	919,536	-	870,342
Xinjiang Century Lily Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	1,126,709	442,138	9,610,770	1,906,886	8,857,216	2,649,537
Turpan Zhongxin Microfinance Co., Ltd.	2,908,623	1,228,159	-	4,808,655	-	1,848,514
Wujiaqu Zhongyin Huifeng Microfinance Co., Ltd.	-	1,310,036	3,673,091	3,263,034	2,859,594	2,507,818
Qiao Yonggang	-	-	-	488,249	-	-
Li Xincai	-	2,620,073	-	2,620,073	-	2,464,686
Jin Cheng	-	-	-	-	1,088,151	1,113,730
	<u>\$331,356,491</u>	<u>\$ 5,600,406</u>	<u>\$363,592,559</u>	<u>\$35,049,985</u>	<u>\$57,477,839</u>	<u>\$54,871,605</u>

- Guarantees of the short-term bank loans of the Company provided by the Company's investors were as follows:

Bank name	Loan amount	Term	Investors and related parties
	(Unaudited)		
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	\$ 3,254,149	From March 21, 2014 to March 21, 2015	Xinjiang Puzhao Technology Development Co., Ltd. Qi Wen Li Jingping
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	\$ 4,067,686	From April 15, 2014 to April 15, 2015	Xinjiang Puzhao Technology Development Co., Ltd. Qi Wen Li Jingping

Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	\$ 1,505,049	From January 7, 2016 to August 6, 2016	Li Jinping
Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	\$ 1,505,049	From January 7, 2016 to January 6, 2017	Li Jinping
Tianshan Rural Commercial Bank	\$ 2,257,575	From January 7, 2016 to August 6, 2016	Li Jinping
	<u>\$12,589,508</u>		

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- Guarantees of the secured loans and loans from a cost investment investee of the Company provided by investors and related parties of the Company were as follows:

Lender name	Loan amount	Term	Investors and related parties
	(Unaudited)		
China Great Wall Assets Management Co. Ltd.	\$ 9,150,701	From May 22, 2015 to May 21, 2016	Xinjiang Puzhao Technology Development Co., Ltd. Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd. Qi Wen Li Jingping Zhao Ming
China Great Wall Assets Management Co. Ltd.	\$ 15,020,393	From October 29, 2015 to October 28, 2016	Xinjiang Puzhao Technology Development Co., Ltd. Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd. Qi Wen Li Jingping Zhao Ming
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co., Ltd.	\$ 752,525	From August 10, 2015 to August 9, 2016	Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co., Ltd.	\$ 752,525	From August 24, 2015 to August 23, 2016	Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,010,099	From August 25, 2015 to August 24, 2016	Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,010,099	From September 1, 2015 to August 31, 2016	Xinjiang Huajun Energy Saving Equipment Co., Ltd
Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co., Ltd.	\$ 7,525,246	From September 23, 2015 to September 22, 2016	Qi Wen Li Jing Ping
	<u>\$ 39,221,588</u>		

D. Amount due from a related party

The following is a summary of amounts due from a related party as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
Xinjiang Feng Hui Zhengxin Assets Management Co., Limited	\$ -	\$ 1,653,839

E. Sale of loans receivable to a related party

On November 26, 2015, the Company sold loan receivables totaling RMB 56,100,000 (approximately \$9,006,000) to Xinjiang Feng Hui Zhengxin Assets Management Co., Limited ("Zhengxin") for RMB 56,100,000 (approximately \$9,006,000) without recourse and received in return fixed cash payments totaling RMB 45,363,776 (approximately \$7,282,000) as of December 31, 2015. The fair value of loan receivables at the time sold was RMB

52,767,000 (approximately \$8,471,000) and the Company has recognized a capital gain of RMB 3,333,000 (approximately \$535,000) in additional paid-in capital. As of June 30, 2016, the outstanding amount due from Zhengxin was RMB 10,736,224 (approximately \$1,654,000), which was received from Zhengxin in January 2016.

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21. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISKS

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company held cash of \$558,171 and \$6,732,601, respectively, that was uninsured by the government authority. To limit exposure to credit risk relating to deposits, the Company primarily places cash deposits only with large financial institutions in the PRC with acceptable credit ratings.

The Company's operations are carried out in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environments in the PRC as well as by the general state of the PRC's economy. The business may be influenced by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

No customer accounted for more than 10% of total loan balance as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease

The Company did not have any operating lease as of June 30, 2016.

Legal proceedings

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company was involved in three lawsuits with its loan customers for the aggregated claim of delinquent balances of \$6.89 million. As of June 30, 2016, two of the cases with an aggregated claim of \$4.29 million had been mediated by the Court in favor of the Company. The remaining case with an aggregated claim of \$2.6 million had been adjudicated by the Court in favor of the Company.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 6, 2016, Adrie Global Holding Limited ("Adrie") has closed its business combination with DT Asia Investments Limited ("DT Asia"). As a result, Adrie became a wholly-owned subsidiary of DT Asia. The transaction was approved at a special meeting of DT Asia's shareholders held on July 5, 2016. In connection with the business combination, DT Asia issued 20 million newly-issued ordinary shares to Adrie's shareholders, of which 8 million shares were deposited in an escrow account and subject to forfeiture in the event that DT Asia fails to meet certain net income targets or for indemnification claims. Furthermore, DT Asia sold approximately \$8.6 million of 715,000 newly created Series A convertible preferred stock in a private placement to certain accredited investors to provide additional operating capital for DT Asia following the business combination and for the payment of certain business combination related expenses. Additionally, DT Asia will issue approximately 721,232 ordinary shares to the holders of its outstanding rights.

Immediately following the closing of the exchange, the board of directors of the post-combination company consisted of five directors, three of whom were designated by Adrie and two shall be designated by DT Asia. The exchange is accounted for as a "reverse acquisition" since, immediately following completion of the transaction, the shareholders of Adrie immediately prior to the exchange will have effective control of Adrie, its subsidiaries and its designation of all of the senior executive positions. For accounting purposes, Adrie is deemed to be the accounting acquirer in the transaction and, consequently, the transaction is treated as a recapitalization of Adrie (i.e., a capital transaction involving the issuance of shares by DT Asia for the shares of Adrie). Accordingly, the consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations of Adrie become the historical financial statements of Adrie and its

subsidiaries, and DT Asia's assets, liabilities and results of operations are consolidated with Adrie beginning on the acquisition date. No step-up in basis or intangible assets or goodwill are recorded in this transaction.

As part of the transaction, DT Asia filed on July 6, 2016 the appropriate paper works to change its name to China Lending Corporation. China Lending Corporation expects that its ordinary shares and warrants will trade on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the ticker symbols "CLDC" and "CLDCW," respectively.

On August 6, 2016, the short-term bank loans totaling \$1,505,049 (RMB 10,000,000) and \$2,257,575 (RMB 15,000,000) were matured and have been repaid by the Company. As of August 11, 2016, the remaining balance of the short-term bank loans is \$1,505,049 (RMB 10,000,000).

On August 9, 2016, a loan from a cost-basis investment, Xinjiang Microcredit Refinancing Co. Ltd., totaling \$752,525 (RMB 5,000,000) was matured and had been repaid by the Company. As of August 11, 2016, the remaining balance of the loans from a cost-basis investment is \$14,297,969 (RMB 99,000,000).